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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER I.

My dear Countrymen,

THE wiſdom of ſome nations has been greatly commended, becauſe they never enacted any *new* law, nor ſuffered any innovation in their ancient conſtitutions, without firſt propoſing the matter to the people, and giving them a full opportunity to expreſs their approbation or diſlike. It is true, we have never come up to the perfection of this rule, yet in the former happy days of the province, it was a good and ſalutary cuſtom among us, freely to diſcuſs and examine all public affairs, in converſation as well as writing, when occaſion required. And although, ſince the commencement of our preſent troubles, this rule could not always be obſerved, yet every unneceſſary deviation from it has but added to the affliction of many real friends of America.

Grievous as the leaſt reſtraint upon the Preſs muſt always be, to a people entitled to Freedom, it muſt be the more ſo, when it is not only unwarranted by thoſe to whom they have committed the care of their liberties, but cannot be warranted by them, conſiſtent with liberty itſelf. Nevertheleſs we readily ſubmitted to it, while any colourable pretext could be offered for requiring ſuch a ſubmiſſion. Nay, we have done more—we have too quietly yielded to a *few* who have been claiming one *power* after another, till at length, encouraged by their ſucceſs, and proſtituting the cry of public neceſſity to cloak an ambition, which needs as much to be checked in the *loweſt* as the *higheſt*, they have now the aſtoniſhing boldneſs to aim at a total deſtruction of our charter conſtitution, and ſeizing into their own hands our whole domeſtic police, with legiſlative as well as executive authority.

To prepare the way for effecting this moſt ruinous deſign, the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA has been grievouſly wounded, in the perſons of their legal Repreſentatives, by repeated attempts to intimidate them in the diſcharge of the great truſt committed to them by the voice of their country, and the moſt ſcurrilous miſrepreſentation of patriotic exertions which have not been exceeded by any other body upon the continent.

Since the *Preſs* is at length become ſo free, that ſuch publications are thought tolerable on one ſide, it cannot but be judged reaſonable, that it ſhould be equally free on the other ſide alſo; eſpecially where charges are to be anſwered, and innocence defended. At all riſks I am determined to make the experiment, and to offer one appeal to the remainder of our ancient virtue. Nor need any perſons be alarmed; for an indecent or angry expreſſion ſhall not diſhonour by pen, nor yet a ſingle ſentiment, which is not calculated to cement all parties in the province, upon ſafe and popular grounds, more firmly than ever, in executing the Reſolves of Congreſs, and maintaining *American Liberty*. So far as our Committees confine themſelves to the purpoſes of their appointment, which are merely executive; ſo far as they are exerting themſelves to effect what is well expreſſed in the EVENING POST of laſt Thurſday, to have been their original deſign, viz. "a faithful execution of the aſſociation entered into "by the Continental Congreſs, relieving and aſſiſting "thoſe who may ſuffer by the ſuſpenſion of trade, pro- "moting reconciliation upon conſtitutional principles "between Great-Britain and her Colonies; the encou- "raging the manufactory of ſuch articles as are neceſſary "for our exiſtence, cloathing and defence; the prevent- "ing manufacturers or venders of goods and merchandize "from ſelling the ſame at unuſual or extravagant profit," and holding up tranſgreſſors of every rank to public cenſure, without fear or affection—ſo far, I ſay, they ought to have the thanks of their country, for generouſly beſtowing their time and attention to its ſervice, and ought to be ſupported by all good men. In this view they deſerve the greateſt commendation, for their late vigorous endeavours to reſcue their injured fellow-citizens from the avaritious gripe of engroſſers and foreſtallers.

But if, inſtead of being confined to ſuch purpoſes as theſe, any individuals of our Committees, who I truſt will never amount to a majority, ſhould, by the bait of power thrown out to them by deſigning men of this or any other province, be led out of their line, to interfere in matters foreign to their appointment, I am perſuaded, that when they ſeriouſly conſider what may be offered on this head, they will perceive that ſuch a conduct (as it never can be ſubmitted to by the people of this province) would give a more effectual ſtab to our domeſtic harmony, and to the public cauſe, than all the efforts of all the *diſaffected* perſons in America can give.

In carrying on our great controverſy with England, Pennſylvania has no need either to make the leaſt ſacrifice of its conſtitution, nor yet to yield in zeal to the foremoſt of the colonies. It has been our ſingular happineſs from the beginning, that we have been able to grant, and have actually granted, as large ſums for the common ſervice, as any of our neighbours, in proportion to our numbers; and that theſe grants have been made in a way to which the people were accuſtomed, and to which they have given their ſanction, by re-electing the ſame men, ſince the conteſt with England had advanced into open war; thereby pledging themſelves to ſubmit to whatever mode may be adopted by future Aſſemblies for ſinking the immenſe ſums with which the province is charged, as well as ſignifying the fulleſt approbation of the meaſures, which have been concerted for our defence.

This great privilege which we enjoy, of giving our free unbiaſſed voice annually in the choice of an Aſſembly, who, from that moment, by charter, become a conſtitutional body, veſted with the authority of the people, and can meet when they pleaſe, and ſit as long as they judge neceſſary.—This privilege, I ſay, and the eaſe and quiet with which our public buſineſs has been tranſacted, during the preſent conteſt, have been the envy and admiration of our neighbours, who, enjoying no ſuch perfection in their civil conſtitutions, have been driven into the meaſure of Conventions, and forced to hazard the emiſſion of money, and other acts of ſtate, under diſadvantages which need not be mentioned here, as we are yet happily free from them. Would any wiſe people, enjoying ſuch a conſtitution, ever think of deſtroying it with their own hands; or does any other colony, whoſe Aſſemblies can exerciſe their authority, ever think of committing the conduct of affairs to Conventions?

But ſuppoſe our Aſſembly really chargeable with any culpable neglect of duty, with what face could thoſe of our preſent Committee, who are ſo loud in their clamours againſt them, pretend to ſtep into their ſeats? Were they choſen for that purpoſe? No. They were conſidered as choſen for the purpoſes already mentioned; and although they conſiſt of *a hundred* members, they had not two hundred votes. Few people gave themſelves any concern about the election, being well ſatisfied, that any number of reſpectable citizens who would take the trouble of a Committee of *Inſpection*, ſhould be thankfully indulged with the office. But would this have been the caſe, had it been imagined that any among them would ever aſpire at the powers veſted in an Aſſembly, fairly and conſtitutionally elected, to repreſent two or three hundred thouſand people? For, whatever may be pretended about the neceſſity of a Convention, it is certain, that if ſuch a body were to meet, and could ſucceed in aſſuming the powers of government, they muſt all at length be veſted, for the ſake of execution, in the hands of a *few men*, who conſider themſelves as leaders in the city of Philadelphia; and the province in general have but little to ſay in the matter.

Theſe are very ſerious and alarming conſiderations to many; and therefore, after diſcuſſing a certain point of equal importance in my ſecond letter, I will proceed in the ſucceeding ones, to enquire into the juſtice of ſuch complaints as have been made againſt the *Aſſembly*. In ſome inſtances, probably, theſe complaints may appear to be well founded. Where they are ſo, I ſhall be ready to confeſs it; and as perfection is not to be expected in the firſt haſty eſſays of any public bodies, providing for new and unprecedented caſes, I doubt not they will readily make ſuch amendments, as may appear neceſſary to themſelves, or be ſuggeſted by reaſonable men. In ſome inſtances, I ſhall ſhew that they deſerve public thanks, for refuſing to comply with ſome requiſitions formerly made; and that others are now made, which they cannot aſſent to, without a manifeſt violation of our conſtitution; ſuch as blending the military and civil power, and giving Field Officers, who may hold their places for life, the power of determining appeals, and diſcharging aſſeſſments, which is now ſafely lodged in the conſtitutional way, with commiſſioners choſen by the people.

CATO.

LETTER II.

AS I propoſe to take my ſubjects as they riſe out of the times, I ſhall leave to my next letter the further defence of our Aſſembly, to give room for a matter of very great importance, agreeable to what was hinted in the concluſion of my firſt letter.

The account which we have already received of *Commiſſioners* being appointed in England, and ready to embark for America, in order to negociate a ſettlement of the preſent unhappy differences, has engaged the attention, and exerciſed the ſpeculations of many among us. The powers with which they are to be inveſted, the manner in which they are to be received, how they are to be treated with, or whether they are to be treated with at all, have been canvaſſed agreeably to the different views or judgments of individuals.

Among others, a writer under the ſignature of Caſſandra, in the Pennſylvania Evening Poſt of laſt Saturday week, has held forth ſentiments which I conceive highly diſgraceful to America, and pernicious to ſociety in general. He pretends to have ſatisfied himſelf (but upon what grounds I know not) that the ſole view of Adminiſtration in this commiſſion is to amuſe and deceive, to bribe and corrupt us. And becauſe he ſuppoſes all of us ſo very *corruptible*, he propoſes, by way of prevention, to ſeize the Commiſſioners upon their firſt ſetting foot on ſhore, and bring them immediately, under a ſtrong guard, to the Congreſs. I have too good an opinion of the virtue and good ſenſe of my countrymen, to think they will pay any other regard to this advice, than to conſider the author as an enthuſiaſt or madman.

The conteſt in which we are engaged is founded on the moſt noble and virtuous principles which can animate the mind of man. We are contending, at the riſk of our lives and fortunes, againſt an arbitrary miniſtry, for the rights of Engliſhmen. The eyes of all Europe are upon us, and every generous boſom, in which the pulſe of liberty yet beats, ſympathizes with us, and is intereſted in our ſucceſs. Our cauſe, therefore, being the cauſe of virtue, it will be expected that all our ſteps ſhould be guided by it, and that where the ſtock is ſo fair, the fruit will be proportionably perfect. Let us not diſappoint theſe ſanguine expectations by the ſmalleſt deviation from thoſe liberal and enlarged ſentiments, which ſhould mark the conduct of freemen; and when the faithful HISTORIC page ſhall record the events of this GLORIOUS STRUGGLE, may not a ſingle line in the bright annals be ſtained by the recital of a diſgraceful action, nor future Americans have cauſe to bluſh for the failings of their anceſtors.

I truſt that there is not ſuch another *barbarian* among us as Caſſandra. I am ſure there are none ſuch among our ſavage neighbours. To what is it that he would perſuade us? To receive with contempt, and treat with inſult, men commiſſioned to negociate with us about matters of the higheſt concern to America, *and at leaſt profeſſing peace*—Perſons cloathed with the character of Ambaſſadors, which has been uniformly eſteemed ſacred by every nation and in every age!

Can a precedent be produced in any country, or at any period, which could be propoſed for our imitation, or give countenance to ſuch a proceeding? Let this writer turn over the volumes which eſtabliſh the principles of the *Law of Nations*. Let him ſearch the hiſtory of every ſtate both antient and modern, civilized and uncivilized. He will find none ſo fierce and rude as not to reverence the rights of Ambaſſadors, and conſider any inſult of their perſons as the groſſeſt outrage that could be committed. Nay, let him enquire among the numerous tribes of Indians that ſurround our frontiers, for ſome example to countenance him in his propoſal! Theſe untutored ſavages would ſtartle at the queſtion, and wonder that there could be a perſon ſo ignorant as not to know that *public meſſengers*, with the CALUMET in their hands, are entitled to audience, reſpect and hoſpitality. And ſhall Americans, glorying in their attachment to the rights of humanity, be the firſt to violate obligations which have been thus univerſally held ſacred? No! Let us never give that advantage to thoſe, who have been ſtriving to excite the indignation of mankind againſt us as faithleſs people, ferocious, barbarous, and uninfluenced by thoſe humane ſentiments and finer feelings, which, in modern times, have in ſome meaſure ſoftened the horrors of war. We know that ſuch a charge is as malicious as it is groundleſs. Inſtances enough might be produced to refute it, ſince this conteſt was carried on by arms; and I truſt no future ones will be found which might have a tendency to ſupport it.

As we have long profeſſed an ardent deſire of peace, let us meet thoſe who bring the terms with that virtuous confidence, which is inſeparable from an upright conduct. Let us hear their propoſals with patience, and conſider them with candour; remembering how deeply the happineſs of millions may be concerned in the iſſue. If what they offer be ſuch as *freemen* ought to accept, my voice ſhall be for an immediate reconciliation; as I know of no object ſo worthy of a patriot as the healing our wounds, and the reſtoring of peace, if it has for its baſis an *effectual* ſecurity for the liberties of *America*. If, on the contrary, the terms which may be offered ſhould be ſuch as we cannot accept, we have only to ſay ſo, and the negotiation will be at an end.

But this writer is greatly concerned for our virtue, leſt we ſhould be cajoled, deceived and corrupted. I confeſs theſe fears appear to me ſo groundleſs, that I ſuſpect their reality. Is it poſſible, in good earneſt, to entertain ſo ill an opinion of thoſe who have ſtaked their lives and fortunes on this conteſt, as to believe that they will ſuffer themſelves to be flattered out of their liberties, or induced to ſell their birthright for a *meſs of pottage?*

When I conſider that this treaty is to be managed, on the part of America, by men delegated for their integrity and abilities by the voice of their country, I feel myſelf quite eaſy on that ſcore. If the ſcheme of the miniſtry be to try the *arts of corruption*, where their arms cannot prevail, there are other and leſs ſuſpicious ways of carrying it into execution, than by Commiſſioners in the face of America, where they will have the eyes of all fixed upon them, and their conduct diligently watched and ſeverely ſcrutinized.

Upon the whole, it appears that this writer is more an enemy to the buſineſs on which the Commiſſioners are to be ſent, that really apprehenſive for our virtue. He ſeems to have drank deep of the *cup of independence*; to be inimical to whatever carries the appearance of *peace*; and too ready to ſacrifice the happineſs of a great continent to his favourite plan. Among ſuch writers I pretend not to claſs myſelf; for I am bold to declare, and hope yet to make it evident to every honeſt man, that the true intereſt of America lies in *reconciliation* with Great-Britain, upon *conſtitutional principles*, and I can truly ſay, I wiſh it upon no other terms.

Why the many publications in favour of *independency*, with which our preſſes have lately groaned, have paſſed hitherto unnoticed, I am not able to determine. But there are certainly times when public affairs become ſo intereſting, that every man becomes a debtor to the community for his opinions, either in ſpeaking or writing. Perhaps it was thought beſt, where an *appeal* was pretended to be made to the COMMON SENSE of this country, to leave the people for a while to the free exerciſe of that good underſtanding which they are known to poſſeſs. Thoſe who made the *appeal* have little cauſe to triumph in its ſucceſs. Of this they ſeem ſenſible; and, like true quacks, are conſtantly peſtering us with their additional doſes, till the ſtomachs of their patients begin wholly to revolt. If little notice has yet been taken of the publications concerning independence, it is neither owing to the popularity of the doctrine, the unanſwerable nature of the arguments, nor the fear of oppoſing them, as the vanity of the authors would ſuggeſt. I am confident that nine-tenths of the people of Pennſylvania yet abhor the doctrine.

If we look back to the origin of the preſent controverſy, it will appear that ſome among us at leaſt have been conſtantly enlarging their views, and ſtretching them beyond their firſt bounds, till at length they have wholly changed their ground. From the claim of Parliament to tax us ſprung the firſt reſiſtance on our part. Before that unjuſt claim was ſet on foot, not an individual, not one of all the profound legiſlators with which this country abounds, ever held out the idea of independence. We conſidered our connection with Great-Britain as our chief happineſs—we flouriſhed, grew rich and populous, to a degree not to be paralleled in hiſtory. Let us then act the part of ſkilful phyſicians, and wiſely adapt the remedy to the evil.

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

AMERICANS!

REMEMBER the Stamp-Act, by which immenſe Sums were to be yearly extorted from you.

Remember the Declaratory Act, by which a Power was aſſumed of binding you in all Caſes whatſoever, without your Conſent.

Remember the broken Promiſe of the Miniſtry,* never again to attempt a Tax on America.

Remember the Duty-Act.

Remember the Maſſacre at Boſton, by Britiſh Soldiers.

Remember the Ruin of that once flouriſhing City, by their Means.

Remember the Maſſacre at Lexington.

Remember the Burning of Charleſtown.

Remember General Gage's infamous Breach of Faith with the People of Boſton.

Remember the Cannonading, Bombarding and Burning of Falmouth.

Remember the Shrieks and Cries of the Women and Children.

Remember the Cannonading of Stonington and Briſtol.

Remember the Burning of Jameſtown, Rhode-Iſland.

Remember the frequent Inſults of Newport.

Remember the broken Charters.

Remember the Cannonade of Hampton.

Remember the Act for ſcreening and encouraging your Murderers.

Remember the Connonade of New-York.

Remember the Altering your eſtabliſhed Jury Laws.

Remember the Hiring Foreign Troops againſt you.

Remember the Rejecting of Lord Chatham's, Mr. Hartley's and Mr. Burke's Plans of Conciliation.

Remember the Rejecting of all your numerous humble Petitions.

Remember the Contempt with which they ſpoke of you in both Houſes.

Remember the cowardly Endeavour to prevent Foreign Nations ſupplying you with Arms and Ammunition, when they themſelves knew they intended coming to cut your Throats.

Remember their hiring Savages to murder your Farmers with their Families.

Remember the Bribing Negroe Slaves to aſſaſſinate their Maſters.

Remember the Burning of Norfolk.†

Remember their obliging you to pay TREBLE Duties, when you came to trade with the Countries you had helped them to conquer.‡

Remember their depriving you of all Share in the Fiſheries you had equally with them ſpent your Blood and Treaſure to acquire.

Remember their old Reſtrictions on your woollen Manufactures, your Hat-making, your Iron and Steel Forges and Furnaces.

Remember their Arbitrary Admiralty Courts.

Remember the inhuman Treatment of the brave Col. *Allen*, and the IRONS he was ſent in to England.

Remember the long habitual baſe Venality of Britiſh Parliaments.

Remember the corrupt, putrified State of that Nation, and the virtuous, ſound, healthy State of your own young Conſtitution.

Remember the Tyranny of *Mezentius*, who bound living Men Face to Face with dead ones, and the Effect of it.‖

Remember the Obduracy and unforgiving Spirit of the Tyrant, evident in the Treatment of his own Brothers.

Remember that an honourable Death is preferable to an ignominious life; and never forget what you owe to yourſelves, your Families, and your Poſterity.

* *In Lord Hillſborough's Circular Letter.*

† *This, and all the before-mentioned, were open defenceleſs Towns, which, by the Laws of War, ſhould always be ſpared.*

‡ *Act of Parliament* 14 *Geo.* III. *laying a Duty of* Three Pence *per Gallon on all Spirits imported into Canada from Britain; and* Nine Pence *if from any of the North-American Colonies.*

‖ *The Corruption of the one poiſoned the other.*

Philadelphia, March 7, 1776.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

I was yeſterday greatly diſturbed by an incident which fell out in this city. A gentleman was brought before the Committee of Inſpection for refuſing to take a Maryland Convention Bill. The Committee, on hearing the matter, were obliged to diſmiſs the complaint as without their commiſſion. Every good citizen muſt be diſtreſſed with the contemplation of grievances they cannot find means to redreſs. Certainly theſe ſeveral Colonial currencies are of this ſort. The great intercourſe we are obliged to have with each other from Georgia to Canada, renders theſe currencies very troubleſome, I may indeed ſay diſtreſſing; and, notwithſtanding the expence of ſtriking a bank ſufficient to ſink every penny of theſe emiſſions, I muſt beg leave to propoſe it to the conſideration of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, whether this grievance does not abſolutely demand this ſole, adequate and effectual redreſs? A ſufficient number of bills might be ſtruck in Philadelphia, even of the loweſt value judged neceſſary, and ſent in ſheets to each Colony, where Committees of their reſpective Conventions or Aſſemblies would ſign, each for themſelves. Their reſpective proportions can be as eaſily ſettled by Congreſs as any other general charge; and ſhould an overplus remain to ſome, after ſinking all the bills they have emitted, they would have ſo much in bank for future emergencies. To this plan, if the eſtabliſhment of a mint were added, where the plate with which many families abound could be fitted for a ready exchange with foreigners, for commodities of which the moſt opulent will ſoon be in want, I flatter myſelf the ſalutary conſequences would ſoon become ſenſible to every one. I ſhall trouble my readers with no arguments to enforce theſe meaſures, as the inconveniencies on the one hand, and the advantages on the other, are too obvious to need them. SPECULATOR.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

THO' the Committee of Inſpection cannot be accuſed of entire inattention to the public ſafety, in the late villainous attempt made to injure us, a ſett of monopoliſts, I cannot think the ſore has yet been probed to the bottom. A gentleman, ſome time ſince from Great-Britain, informed me, that on a like occaſion the regrated commodities were forcibly taken from the monopolizers, and put into the hands of gentlemen of character, who ſold them at a reaſonable price to all men alike, and returned the money to the owners; and by that means that abominable practice has never ſince exiſted in that part of the country, the people being reſolute to recur to the remedy as often as the diſeaſe appears.

Reſiſt beginnings, late is phyſic us'd,
When by delays the ills are deep infus'd.

LUKE, THE PHYSICIAN.

LONDON, *December* 23.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Renown, commanded by Francis Banks, Eſq; on her paſſage to America, has taken ten ſail of American ſhips that were going to the ſouthward to catch whales; and underſtanding from the Americans that ſeveral ſhips of force were cruizing on the Coaſts under the orders of the Congreſs, has ſent them home, for fear of being retaken by the Americans.

Letters of marque are ſaid to be now making out at the Admiralty-Office, ready to ſign as ſoon as ever the new American Bill takes place.

A perſon juſt arrived from Cadiz brings an account, that two veſſels laden with ammunition, &c. going to America, were ſtopped there by requeſt of the Engliſh Conſul from proceeding any further.

A Dutch ſhip is among the number of thoſe taken by the Renown, ſhe being loaded with arms and ammunition, and bound to Philadelphia.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 18.

"This day arrived here from Chatham, his Majeſty's ſhip Briſtol, under command of Sir Peter Parker, who is going out to America ſecond in command. The Boreas frigate, commanded by Capt. Thompſon, has received her orders, and it is expected will ſail to-morrow for Boſton."

It is ſaid that on Thurſday night in debate, a noble Lord ſaid, that he meant to produce an augmentation of the land forces to 70,000 men, and of the navy to the utmoſt poſſible extent, to ſubdue the rebellious Americans.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, Oct. 9.

"According to our advices from the ſeveral parts of this kingdom they continue to fit out men of war with all imaginable expedition; and it is ſaid that his Majeſty will have by January next a more powerful fleet of men of war of the line at ſea, than he had when at war with Great-Britain.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *December* 19.

Yeſterday, as ſoon as the order of the day for going into a Committee on the American Prohibiting Bill was read in the Houſe of Lords, the Duke of Manchester roſe and oppoſed it. His Grace obſerved, that whatever view Adminiſtration could have in deceiving the public, might be matter of ſpeculation, and was what he would not pretend preciſely to determine; but by the account that appeared in Saturday's Gazette, publiſhed immediately under direction of Adminiſtration, it appeared they were determined to bring the London Gazette on a level with the Bruſſels Gazette, publiſhed laſt war. It was nearly approaching to it already, but if they continued to improve in the art of miſrepreſentation and the ſuppreſſion of facts, as they had done in the laſt Gazette, in relation to the ſtate of our affairs in Canada, there was no doubt but the London Gazette would become as famed as the Bruſſels. By the account alluded to he remarked, that our affairs in Canada were repreſented to be in a very flouriſhing condition; whereas the very contrary was well known to be true, for there were authentic accounts of a later date from that country, which ſay that St. John's was in the hands of the Provincials, and that probably the next accounts would bring advices of the total deſtruction of General Carleton's army, and that we are not in poſſeſſion of a foot of land in Canada. His Grace, as well on account of this news, as the general importance of the Bill, moved that the commitment of the Bill might be put off till after the Chriſtmaſs receſs.

He was ſeconded by the Marquis of Rockingham, who, beſides the general reaſons urged by the Duke of Manchester, ſaid, that the Merchants were alarmed, and that in ſuch a caſe he thought it would be very proper to defer the farther conſideration of the Bill till after Chriſtmas, as in ſuch a ſtate of uncertainty, but more particularly on account of the alarm the Bill had created among the trading and commercial part of the nation, the conſequences were, in many reſpects, much to be dreaded.

Lord Suffolk ſaid that the King's Miniſters were fully juſtified in cauſing the account relative to Canada to be inſerted in the Gazette; that it was the laſt authentic account received from that province. That the Miniſtry had received the account alluded to by the noble Duke, but they had no right to pay any attention to it, as it did not come through a channel on which they might depend; that it might be, for aught he could ſay to the contrary, very true; but whether it was or not, it could not affect the preſent bill; becauſe if Canada was in the hands of the provincials, it ſhould become Great-Britain to act with greater firmneſs and vigour.

Lord Townſhend ſaid, that the preſent reaſon for deferring the commitment of the bill had no poſſible weight with him. If an account of our prevailing in this ſkirmiſh, or being defeated in that, was to ſway and influence the Britiſh councils, it was a ſtate he never expected to ſee them reduced to; that if this principle, which parliament meant to avoid to purſue, was a *good* one, and practicable, nothing ought to divert them from it; for he hoped they had the power to enforce what they certainly had a right to claim.

Lord Shelburne obſerved, that no man had a higher opinion of the military abilities of General Carleton than he had; but he could not ſay but that gentleman, if the accounts from Canada could be depended on, had acted in a very unjuſtifiable, reprehenſible manner, in his civil capacity.

Lord Townſhend roſe to explain, and paſſed the higheſt encomiums on General Carleton. He ſaid there was not a braver nor more capable officer in the ſervice. That what he had ſaid relative to his not having a ſufficient force to oppoſe the rebels, was not ſo much in point of numbers as diſcipline. He had, it is true, a good number of troops under his command, but they were moſtly compoſed of Militia, not uſed to ſervice; the whole regular force together not exceeding two regiments, amounting to 700 men.

Lord Shelburne again repeated his entire approbation of General Carleton as an officer, but he ſaid he had done many things for which he believed he or his principal would be made anſwerable. That he ſhould not now trouble their Lordſhips on that head, but he hoped that the day was not very far diſtant, when the matter would be fully cleared up. As to the want of force, or want of diſcipline, the General could not help that, it behoved thoſe only who neglected that ſervice to anſwer for his want of ſucceſs.

The queſtion was at length put on the Duke of Manchester's motion for poſtponing the bill till after the receſs; paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

The Lord Chancellor moved for the order of the day, but before the Chairman had time to take the chair, the Duke of Manchester acquainted the Houſe, that he had a Petition from the Merchants of Briſtol againſt the Bill. His Grace obſerved, that he did not know whether it was conſonant to the orders of the Houſe. He read the heads of the petition in his place, which deſcribes the ruinous conſequences of the Bill, as reſpecting the Merchants of that town concerned in the American trade.

Lord Sandwich ſpoke to the matter of order; ſaid no motion could be received while the order of the day was before the Houſe; that, beſides, he believed there was no occaſion for particularly attending to the contents of the petition, as he meant to offer a clauſe which he believed would in a great meaſure remedy the grievance ſtated in the petition.

The Houſe then went into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Bill, Lord Scarſdale in the chair, when ſeveral amendments were made, and clauſes offered.

Lord Sandwich offered a clauſe to protect all veſſels and their cargoes, if two thirds of which ſhould appear to belong to Britiſh ſubjects.

Lord Dartmouth offered an amendment to the preamble and the concluding clauſe, to aſcertain and ſhew that the power of pardoning, veſted in his Majeſty by the Bill, was inherent in him, and only given here to anſwer a particular purpoſe.

Lord Sandwich offered another clauſe in favour of the Weſt-India Iſlands.

The Bill being gone through, Lord Scarſdale left the chair, and a motion was made, that the clauſes and amendments be reported this day, which was agreed to.

A Proteſt was yeſterday entered againſt the proceedings of Friday laſt, upon the ſecond reading of the American Bill, and ſigned by the following Lords. viz. Abergavenny, Richmond, Rockingham, Ponſonby, Manchester, Fitzwilliam, Abingdon, Chedworth.

On the 6th inſtant ſeveral of the tranſports, with proviſions on board for America, and upwards of twenty other ſhips, with proviſions for the Weſt-Indies, ſailed from Cork.

Dec. 29. General Burgoyne is arrived from Boſton. An expreſs brought the news to Lord George Germaine about twelve o'clock yeſterday morning.

It was debated in Council to ſend ſhips to the relief of Quebec, but was given up as impracticable at this ſeaſon—ſo that the firſt news likely to come from that quarter will be that all Canada is in the hands of the United Colonies.

General Boſcawen, lately arrived from America, is Nephew to the late General Boſcawen, who died about four months ſince, and came to England in order to take poſſeſſion of the eſtate and effects left him at the demiſe of his late uncle.

Yeſterday one of the tranſport ſhips lying off the Tower, after having taken on board cloathing and arms for 3000 men, fell down the river to Graveſend, and was to ſail the firſt fair wind for Ireland, to take on board a regiment of ſoldiers waiting at Cork to embark with all expedition for America.

Yeſterday morning advice was received at Dover, with an account of the Queen of Naples, Powell, from Boſton, being ſafe arrived there. She has been only 21 days on her paſſage, and it is ſaid has brought over ſeveral Officers and paſſengers from Boſton. Many other ſhips that have diſcharged their cargoes there are hourly expected home.

We hear it is in contemplation to double man all the ſhips of war which ſhall hereafter ſail for America; the extra hands to ſerve as marines during the voyage, and on their arrival to be incorporated with the troops already there.

It is reported, that a certain patriotic Society intend to withdraw entirely from all parliamentary attendance, and to give the public, in a ſpirited declaration, their reaſons for their ſeceſſion.

No leſs than ſixteen rendezvous are opened in the ſeveral parts of London, for the entering of ſeamen in the ſervice of the navy.

A great number of cutters and ſchooners are building at Coleſtrand, Folkſtone, Yarmouth and Dartmouth, from 30 to 70 tons burthen, for the uſe of Government.

It is reported, from the diſpoſition, or rather indiſpoſition of a certain German Potentate, our Miniſtry may expect to be precipitated into freſh embarraſſments, as a new hunt will in conſequence be up, which will oblige them to call their dogs off from a falſe ſcent.

When all the intended reinforcement arrives in America, the Provincial Camp will not be attacked. The plan laid down is ſaid to be this: To deſtroy every town on the ſea coaſt, to draw their army from one place to another, and harraſs and ſtarve them if poſſible; but to be very careful about coming to a general engagement: But if by any means the Provincial Army can be divided, then the Regulars are to attack them.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 26.

Commodore Hammond has given orders to all the navy officers to ceaſe firing on our ſentinels or ſmall parties, on pain of being broke.

It is ſaid that the troops with Lord Dunmore, to the amount of 500, are entrenched at Portſmouth, and that a conſiderable number of our people are intrenching ſome little diſtance below them.

By Mr. Hancock Lee, lately from Kentucky, we are informed, that the Indians have ſcalped two or three white people on the Ohio, and that the commanding officer at Detroit offers them 10l. for every ſcalp. Capt. Neaville, at Fort Pitt, writes his friend in Frederick to the ſame purpoſe, but ſays the reward is 30l. a ſcalp.

The gentlemen of Alexandria have got down the cannon from Winchester, and are putting their town in a poſture of defence.

WORCESTER, *March* 1.

We are told a gentleman who came out of Boſton laſt Friday reports, that the enemy have taken away their mortars from Bunker's-Hill, and carried them to Boſton; that a council of war had been held in Boſton for ſeveral days; that General Howe had adviſed the Mandamus Counſellors to go to England, and the tories to leave the town; that all the veſſels in the harbour that were not in the King's ſervice, were taken up to tranſport the tories and their effects; and that it was ſurmiſed in Boſton, that ſhould another battle enſue, and the regulars be defeated, they would ſet fire to the town, and remove to ſome other part of the continent.

It is a prevailing opinion, that ſomething extraordinary will turn up in the courſe of a few days.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

We are informed by a Captain of a veſſel from Rhode-Iſland, that laſt week Captain Wallace landed his marines on Conanicut in the evening, and began to burn the buildings, but being diſcovered by one of the centinels, a number of our people concealed themſelves behind the walls and fences until they came near them; but the commander thinking it unfair to fire on them without giving them notice, called out, "Who comes there," when he heard Wallace order his men to make ready, upon which our party inſtantly fired among them, and killed and wounded 30 of Wallace's people, among the ſlain was on officer of marines, and the drummer, who was killed by Wallace's ſide, which was plainly ſeen by the light of the houſes on fire. Thoſe that were not wounded of Wallace's party retreated on board the ſhips with greater haſte than they landed.

Wednesday last Wallace and his fleet went down the Bay to Rhode-Island, on which they gave him a cannonading as he paſſed, and on Saturday he returned again, when they paid him the ſame compliment.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, February 19.

" Capt. Graham of the ſecond battalion is juſt arrived from Quebec—nothing very material, but that the blockade is kept up completely, and frequent deſertions from the town: I am told they have been ſeen to break up the veſſels in the harbour for fire wood: This abſolutely does great honour to General Arnold and his little party, however they will now get eaſe, as troops are coming in pretty faſt; one company of Pennſylvania troops arrived yeſterday, with ſome American manufactured gunpowder, and many of the New-England volunteers. We now have, I imagine, about 1500 men before Quebec, but before the reinforcement arrived, the blockade was kept up with about 500 men, excluſive of a few Canadians, in whom little or no dependance could at that time be put, nor indeed at any time, without a greater force of Continental troops."

We hear by a gentleman from Rhode-Iſland, that the Macaroni privateer had taken a tranſport ſhip from London; it is ſaid that there were found on board orders for General Howe only to act on the defenſive till further orders.

We hear that a number of troops are evacuating Boſton, and embarking on board the tranſports; and it is thought they intend to viſit New-York very ſhortly.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

In CONGRESS, *March 9, 1776.*

Reſolved, That no oath, by way of teſt, be impoſed upon, exacted or required of any of the inhabitants of theſe Colonies, by any Military Officer.

Extract from the Minutes.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In ASSEMBLY, November 25, 1775.

1. THE Aſſeſſors of the ſeveral Townſhips, Boroughs, Wards and Diſtricts within this Province are required, on or before the 25th Day of March next enſuing, to make in Writing, and deliver an exact Liſt of the Names and Sirnames of every Male white Perſon, capable of bearing Arms, between the Ages of Sixteen and Fifty Years (Miniſters of the Goſpel of all Denominations, and Servants purchaſed *bona Fide*, and for valuable Conſideration, only excepted) reſiding in ſuch Townſhip, Borough, Ward or Diſtrict, to the Commiſſioners of the County, choſen by Virtue of the Act for raiſing of County Rates and Levies.

2. If any Aſſeſſor ſhall neglect or refuſe to perform the Duty aforeſaid, the Commiſſioners of the reſpective Counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to fine him in any Sum, not exceeding Ten Pounds, unleſs ſuch Aſſeſſor's Refuſal proceeds from conſcientious Motives; and ſuch Fine ſhall be levied and recovered in the ſame Manner as is directed by the Laws of this Province, for levying and recovering Fines impoſed on Aſſeſſors refuſing or neglecting to perform the Duties therein required of them, to be paid into the Hands of the reſpective County Treaſurers, to be by them delivered to the ſame Perſon, and applied to the ſame Uſe as the other Monies directed to be levied by the Reſolves of this Houſe.

3. The Commiſſioners of the reſpective Counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to appoint ſome proper Perſon to make out the Liſt aforeſaid, in the Place of the Aſſeſſor ſo refuſing or neglecting, which Perſon ſo appointed ſhall make out and return ſuch Liſt to the Commiſſioners on or before the Firſt Day of May next enſuing.

4. Every Aſſeſſor, or Perſon appointed in his Place as aforeſaid, ſhall, before he begins to make out the Liſts aforeſaid, take an Oath or Affirmation, which any Magiſtrate of the County is hereby enjoined and required to adminiſter, without Fee or Reward: " That he will " go to the Place or Places of Abode of all and every " Perſon and Perſons reſiding within his Townſhip, Bo" rough, Ward or Diſtrict, and make a faithful and di" ligent Enquiry of, and endeavour by all other lawful " Ways and Means in his Power, to procure a true and " exact Account and Liſt of the Names and Sirnames " of all Male white Perſons, capable of bearing Arms, " who are between the Ages of Sixteen and Fifty Years, " reſiding within his Townſhip, Borough, Ward or Di" ſtrict, and will make a Return of ſuch Account or Liſt " (if an Aſſeſſor) to the Commiſſioners of the County " reſpectively in which he reſides, on or before the 25th " Day of March next enſuing, or (if a Perſon appointed " in the Place of an Aſſeſſor) on or before the Firſt Day " of May next enſuing."

By Order of the Houſe,

CHARLES MOORE, Clerk of Aſſembly.

In ASSEMBLY, March 11, 1776. P. M.

On Motion, Reſolved, That the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors within this Province proceed with all Diligence and Fidelity in the Execution of the reſpective Duties, required of them by the foregoing Reſolutions, without waiting for any further Notice.

Ordered, That this Reſolve be immediately publiſhed in the ſeveral News-Papers of this City.

Extract from the Journals,

CHARLES MOORE, Clerk of Aſſembly.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY,

March 6, 1776.

Reſolved, That Major Meredith, Captain Wilcocks, Captain Peters, and Mr. Peter Dehaven, be appointed to ſuperintend and conduct the Provincial Manufactory of Gun Locks in this city; and they are empowered to contract for a convenient ſituation, and to erect all works neceſſary for carrying on the ſaid manufactory in the moſt beneficial manner to the public: And further, to contract for the making Fire Arms, and ſee that the artificers who have already contracted in this city for that purpoſe perform their engagements faithfully; and this Board will ſupply them with ſuch ſums of money as the buſineſs ſhall require.

Extract from the Minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That we have, in purſuance of the above Reſolve of the Committee of Safety, provided a convenient place for the carrying on a Provincial Lock Factory on an extenſive plan; and as a proper perſon is appointed to direct, teach and ſuperintend workmen in that branch, all ſmiths who already are acquainted with the lock buſineſs, or thoſe who are deſirous of inſtruction, will be employed, by applying to us, or to Mr. BENJAMIN RITTENHOUSE, at the Lock Factory, in Cherry-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia. All perſons deſirous to contract for the making of Fire Arms, are requeſted alſo to apply to

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
JOHN WILCOCKS,
RICHARD PETERS, jun.
PETER DEHAVEN.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1776.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY have voted 1500 Men for the immediate Defence of this Province, viz. two Battalions of Rifle-men, and one Battalion of Muſket-men.

On Saturday evening arrived here BARON DE WOEDLKE, formerly a GENERAL OFFICER in the Pruſſian Service.

Monday laſt his Excellency General LEE arrived here from New-York.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated March 11.

" The packet is arrived in 9 weeks from Falmouth; in her a Mr. Temple, &c.—No further troops coming out, France proteſted againſt it.—Allen, and 34 of his men, put on board the fleet in irons, and turned before the maſt.—The letters not come on ſhore, but money to be ſent on board for them.—A report prevails, that our people took poſſeſſion of Dorcheſter laſt night week, bombarded Boſton two days, ſplit two mortars, and cracked the Congreſs."

Another letter from New-York mentions, that the packet left Falmouth about the 10th of January, and that the Commiſſioners ſailed about the ſame time, for this place.

Yeſterday the ſloop Fanny, Captain Hayman, arrived here from Ocracock, in North-Carolina, which he left about 13 days ago. By him we learn, that Governor Martin, at the head of about 700 Regulators and Tories, had got between the two Provincial Armies, commanded by the Colonels Aſh and Caſwell, in order to prevent their joining, but it was thought he would not be able to accompliſh his deſign, as great numbers from all parts were daily going to the aſſiſtance of the Colonels. He alſo informs, that the Tories and Regulators had not been joined by any conſiderable number of Scotch ſettlers, as was expected.

Extract of a Letter from Williamſburgh, dated Feb. 27.

" Colonel Corbin is returned from his fruitleſs journey to Lord Dunmore, who refuſed to give a commiſſion for holding an Aſſembly, and only propoſed that the principal gentlemen in the country ſhould ſign propoſitions for an accommodation, with which he would go home; but we preſume he muſt get them ſigned by his old friends in the fleet, or about Norfolk, as he will get very few Gentlemens names to it. He ſaid Commiſſioners were to negotiate, but did not ſay who they were.

" His Lordſhip is not recalled, but has leave to go if he chuſes it. His conduct is approved of, and he has unlimited power to draw on the treaſury. Col. Corbin ſays that he, General Clinton, and Capt. Hammond, all appeared in good humour, the latter declaring he had forbid his tenders to offer injury to individuals or their property, his ſole deſign being to watch the water, and enforce the acts of trade. General Clinton had four companies who had not landed, but, on the contrary, the tranſports with the Mercury had fallen down into the road (Hampton) under ſailing orders; he did not mention his deſtination, but it was gathered from the young officers, that they were to pay a viſit to Governor Martin, at Cape-Fear, and then proceed to South-Carolina. On hearing that part of our letter to Col. Corbin read, " that we were not authoriſed or inclined to intermeddle in the mode of negotiation, which muſt be left to Congreſs," the General ſaid there was nothing America could aſk in a conſtitutional way but would be granted, but if we relied on the Congreſs, we had nothing to expect from Parliament. Lord Dunmore wanted to borrow his troops to drive ours from Kemp's; he aſked if ours would not return? the other ſaid he ſuppoſed they would; then, ſays the General, I don't think it worth while to meddle with them.

" P. S. We have juſt received intelligence from Hampton, that Gen. Clinton, with his troops, the Mercury, Kingfiſher, and two or three tenders, went out of the Capes yeſterday."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Weſt-Indies to his friend in this city, dated February 14.

" We have juſt heard that a brig and a ſloop from ſome part of America, laden with lumber, are taken by one of the Engliſh cruiſers cloſe in with St. Pieres, Martinico. This conduct enraged the French General, who immediately gave orders for one of his frigates to cruiſe and protect every American veſſel within their limits."

Some of the inhabitants of Antigua have petitioned Admiral Young to grant commiſſions to fit out armed veſſels for the taking all American property, which it is ſaid will be granted ſhortly.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, March 6.

The ſeveral diſtrict Committees having returned their reports relating to the engroſſing *Salt, rum, ſugar, ſpice, pepper, molaſſes, cocoa* and *coffee*, it clearly appears that the ſcarcity of thoſe articles are artificial, and that ſeveral perſons whoſe names are returned to this committee (but from tenderneſs to their families are not publiſhed) have formed a cruel deſign to add to the diſtreſſes of their ſuffering fellow citizens and country, by collecting great quantities of, and exacting exorbitant prices for, the above articles.—A conduct at any time ſhameful, but at a period of public calamity moſt barbarous and oppreſſive, more eſpecially on the poor and middling ranks of life.

Reſolved therefore, That this Committee are bound in duty and juſtice to the inhabitants of this city and province, to give an immediate check to ſuch baſe and mercenary practices, and for that purpoſe have fixed the undermentioned prices as juſt, reaſonable and generous, reſpect being had to the public, as well as to the ſeller of ſuch goods; and if any perſons ſhall be ſo loſt to virtue, honour, and the public good, as to demand greater prices for the above articles (now imported) than are herein after limited, or ſhall refuſe to ſell ſuch articles under falſe pretences of exportation, pre-engagement or otherwiſe, in order to avail themſelves of the ſcarcity of ſuch goods, and enhance the price, this Committee do declare that they will expoſe ſuch perſons by name to public view, as ſordid vultures, who are preying on the vitals of their country in a time of general diſtreſs; the committee therefore do requeſt all perſons, of whom demands are made above the prices limited, or who ſhall be refuſed to purchaſe as above, immediately to make their caſe known to ſome of the Committee, when ſuch offender being convicted before a general meeting of the Committee, will ſoon experience what are the feelings and reſentment of an injured and inſulted people.

Common Weſt-India Rum, 4s. 6d. per gallon by the hogſhead, or greater quantity.
Molaſſes, 2s. per gal. by the hogſhead.
Coffee, 11d. per pound by the bag or bale.
Cocoa, five pounds per hundred.
Chocolate, fifteen pence per pound.
Pepper, 5s. per pound, by the bag or bale.
Loaf Sugar ſingle, fourteen pence per pound.
Do. Lump, one ſhilling.
Muſcovado do. firſt quality, 65s. per hundred, and other qualities in proportion.
Salt Liſbon, 4s. per ſingle buſhel, or greater quantity.
Liverpool Salt do. five ſhillings do.
Jamaica Spirits, of common quality, 5s. and 6d. per gallon.

The prices of goods, hereafter imported, will be put on a proper footing by the Committee, according to the circumſtances of ſuch importation.

Ordered to be publiſhed by the Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation for the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Committee of the county of Philadelphia, on the 17th of February, 1776.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the townſhips which have not choſen Committee-men to repreſent them in this Committee, that they proceed to chooſe the ſame immediately, and that the ſaid Committee do meet again on Thurſday, the 21ſt of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of JACOB NEFF, at which time every member of the ſaid Committee is particularly deſired to attend.

GLOUCESTER, MARCH 5, 1776.

THE GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE, for the County of Gloucеſter, WILL BE OPENED at the Court-Houſe at Gloucеſter, on Second-Day, the 25th Day of this inſtant March. The Commiſſioners will be ready to receive Borrowers, qualified according to the Directions of an Act of the General Aſſembly of the Province of New-Jerſey, intituled, *An Act for ſtriking One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, in Bills of Credit, and directing the Application thereof*; at which Time and Place Attendance will be given according to Law, by JOHN HINCHMAN, JOHN GILL, and JOSEPH HUGG, Commiſſioners. §

Juſt printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by

ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

Price Three Shillings, with large allowance to thoſe who buy per the hundred or dozen,

PLAIN TRUTH; addreſſed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA, containing Remarks on a late Pamphlet, intituled COMMON SENSE. Wherein are ſhewn, that the Scheme of INDEPENDENCE is Ruinous, Deluſive and Impracticable: That were the Author's Aſſeverations, reſpecting the Power of AMERICA, as Real as Nugatory, Reconciliation, on liberal Principles, with GREAT-BRITAIN would be exalted Policy: And that, circumſtanced as we are, permanent Liberty, and true Happineſs, can only be obtained by Reconciliation with that Kingdom. Written by CANDIDUS.

Will ye turn from Flattery, and attend to this Side?
There Truth, *unlicenc'd, walks; and dares accoſt*
Even Kings themſelves, the Monarchs of the Free!
Thomſon *on the Liberties of* Britain.

N. B. To this Pamphlet is ſubjoined, a Defence of the Liberty of the Preſs, by the ſagacious and patriotic JUNIUS, Author of the celebrated FREE LETTERS to his preſent Majeſty, and his Miniſters,

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL ALLINSON, of the City of BURLINGTON,

A PLANTATION, ſituate near 2 miles from the town, on a navigable creek, emptying into Delaware, containing about 75 acres of land, of which about 15 are meadow, moſt of it is very good, being under a tight ſubſtantial bank, 15 more are well timbered, and the remaining 45, except what is appropriated to buildings, is kind arable land; it has a commodious ſmall wooden dwelling-houſe, with a cellar under the ſame, and a well of good water at the door; a convenient barn, ſtable, hay-houſe and cow-ſheds, all new and very pleaſantly ſituate; the garden and orchard contain a great variety of young bearing fruit trees, of the beſt kinds, Engliſh grape-vines, &c. in thriving order.

Alſo three dwelling-houſes in the city, with good cellars under them; one ſtands on York-ſtreet, is two ſtories high, has three rooms on a floor, a hay-barrack, ſtable and cow-ſhed, with a work-ſhop contiguous; it has a garden, a pretty graſs lot, and a bearing orchard of choice apples, all containing near four acres. The houſe and lots may be ſold ſeparate, if a purchaſer pleaſes.

The other two are tenements, which have been uſed to accommodate two families in each; they ſtand on Pearl-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, and have ſuitable garden-ground.

Any perſons inclining to purchaſe are deſired to view the premiſes, and may then be informed of the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will convey a good title thereto.

The new Edition of the LAWS of NEW-JERSEY is now binding, in Burlington, and as faſt as compleated will be ſent to the perſons who took in ſubſcriptions, by calling on whom the ſubſcribers may be furniſhed.---A few volumes more than ſubſcribed for were printed, and may be now had of the aforeſaid

Second-Month 16, 1776. § SAMUEL ALLINSON.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A VALUABLE Lot of Land, ſituated on the old York road, oppoſite the Seven-mile ſtone, containing 22½ acres and 7 perches, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe thereon erected, with three rooms on a floor, and a kitchen, with a never-failing well of good water near the door, a large ſtone barn and a chair-houſe, a good bearing orchard, one third of the land good watered meadow, and about 8 acres good timber land, all in good repair. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to NATHAN THOMAS, or SAMUEL HARPER, near the premiſes. ¶

Plymouth, March 11, 1776.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I paſſed a Note, on the 4th inſtant, to a certain Caſper Weaver, for Ten Pounds, payable Three Months after Date, at the Houſe of Martin Showaker, Innkeeper, in Germantown; but as I have received no Value for the ſame, theſe are to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of ſaid Note, as I will not pay it, unleſs compelled by Law. § SAMUEL DAVIS, jun.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1776.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE

PANTALOON,

WILL Cover this Seaſon, at Joſeph Ogden's, at the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill, at FOUR POUNDS the Seaſon, or FORTY-FIVE SHILLINGS the ſingle Leap, and FIVE SHILLINGS to the Groom. He is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane and tail, better than 15 hands high, remarkably ſtrong, and will be 4 years old next May; he is allowed by thoſe who have ſeen him to be the handſomeſt horſe ever bred in America. To prevent the diſappointment that often happens by a horſe covering a great number of mares, he will poſitively be allowed to ſerve no more than forty, the advantage of which all breeders muſt ſee. Pantaloon was got by Granby, his dam by Wildair (who now covers in Yorkſhire at Ten Guineas a mare) his grandam by Bullyrock, his great grandam by Telemachus, his great great grandam by Governor Ogle's barb, his great great great grandam was imported from England, and got by Captain Hartley's blind ſtallion, who was eſteemed one of the beſt of his day.

N. B. Thoſe who intend ſending mares to the horſe are deſired to ſend their names, and number they propoſe to ſend, to prevent diſappointment. Paſture for mares will be provided, at Five Shillings per week; the money for covering and paſture to be paid when taken away.

Alſo at the above place will COVER, at Forty Shillings the Seaſon, or Twenty Shillings the ſingle Leap, and 2s 6d the Groom, The Horſe YORRICK. *He is a dark grey, near 15 hands high, riſing four years, active, and carries lofty; he was got by the noted hunting horſe Yorrick, imported from England by John Fenwick, Eſq; his dam by the old Belſize Arabian. Paſture, &c. as above.*

[Advertiſements omitted this week will be inſerted in our next.]

Poſſibly ſome men may have harboured the idea of independence from the beginning of this controverſy. Indeed it was ſtrongly ſuſpected there were individuals whoſe views tended that way; but as the ſcheme was not ſufficiently ripened, it was reckoned ſlanderous, inimical to America, and what not, to intimate the leaſt ſuſpicion of this kind.

Nor have many weeks yet elapſed ſince the firſt open propoſition for independence was publiſhed to the world. By what men of conſequence this ſcheme is ſupported, or whether by any, may poſſibly be the ſubject of future enquiry—Certainly it has no countenance from the Congreſs, to whoſe ſentiments we look up with reverence. On the contrary, it is directly repugnant to every declaration of that reſpectable body. It would be needleſs to quote particular paſſages in proof of this, as they are to be met with in almoſt every page of their proceedings. I will refer to a few only, viz. their Reſolves, March 5, 1775—their Declaration, July 6—their Addreſs to the King, July 8—their Letter to the Lord Mayor of London—and more eſpecially their Declaration for a Faſt, June 12, in which with the deepeſt marks of ſincerity they call upon all America to join with them in addreſſing the great Governor of the World—"humbly beſeeching "him to avert the deſolating judgments with which we "are threatened, to bleſs our rightful ſovereign, &c.—"that ſo America may ſoon behold a gracious interpoſi-"tion of Heaven for the redreſs of her many grievances, "the reſtoration of her invaded rights, and reconciliation "with the parent ſtate, on terms conſtitutional and "honourable to both." Will any one be ſo hardy as to ſay, that either the appointment or obſervation of this ſolemn day was a mere mockery of Heaven and Earth, or even that any American joined in it, who was not ſincere?—I truſt not. But if multiplying authorities were of any uſe, I might add the ſentiments of our own Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, expreſſed in the inſtructions to their Delegates; the ſentiments of Maryland in ſimilar inſtructions; the Reſolves of New-Jerſey and New-Hampſhire; nor ſhall the much injured province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay be left out of the catalogue; whoſe Provincial Congreſs, while yet bleeding with the wounds received at Lexington, thus addreſſed the inhabitants of Great-Britain—"Theſe are marks of miniſterial ven-"geance againſt this Colony, but they have not yet de-"tached us from our Royal Sovereign, &c. truſting that "in a *conſtitutional* connexion with the mother country, "we ſhall ſoon be a free and happy people." Theſe were the ſentiments of the Colony of the Maſſachuſetts, ſigned by that great Martyr to Liberty, Dr. WARREN, and ſoon after ſealed with his blood.

The ſentiments of ſundry other Colonies might be ſhewn to have correſponded with theſe—But this letter has already reached its full length. I ſhall take ſome future opportunity to examine the arguments which have been offered to induce a change of theſe ſentiments; and upon the whole I doubt not to make it appear that independence is not the cauſe in which America is *now* engaged, and is only the idol of thoſe who wiſh to ſubvert all order among us, and riſe on the ruins of their country!

C A T O.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A PERSON who underſtands FARMING in all its Branches, alſo PLANTING and PRUNING all Kinds of FRUIT TREES and HEDGES, and draining WET or MARSH MEADOWS, in the beſt Manner, wants a Place as Overſeer on a Plantation. As he is an elderly Man, he would not chooſe to go to any Part of the Country ſubject to the Fever and Ague. Letters (Poſt paid) left at the Printing-Office, directed for T. D. will be duly anſwered. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an indented *DUTCH* SERVANT MAN, who has near five Years to ſerve. Enquire of *ROBERT PAUL*, in *Benſalem* Townſhip, *Bucks* County, twelve Miles from *Philadelphia*. ¶

Several SUMS of MONEY

To be LETT at Intereſt, on good real Security,

By *JOHN ORD*,

NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER,

In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. §

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT or PLANTATION, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, joining the great road that leads from Philadelphia to Reading, between Perkiomen and Skippack, near the Engliſh Church, containing about 22 acres of good LAND, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a well at the door, and a good bearing orchard, containing about 80 or 90 apple-trees. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſaid plantation, or lot of land, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, and know the terms of ſale.

¶ NICHOLAS CUSTER.

N. B. The title is indiſputable. *March* 4, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, about half a mile from William Clingan, Eſquire's, containing 123 acres of LAND, with good allowance, 100 of which are under the quitrent of a ſmall part of a red roſe, about 60 acres cleared, ſome meadow, part made and more may be made, and well watered, the remainder well timbered, two dwelling-houſes, a good barn, ſtable, and ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a ſpring of excellent water, and a good bearing orchard. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN SINKLER, and JOB SINKLER, on the premiſes. *March* 4, 1776. §

March 5, 1776.

THESE are to give notice to the creditors of Thomas Vaughan, a priſoner, confined for debt in the goal of Salem, that they be and appear before Grant Gibbon, Andrew Sinickſon, John Holmes, John Mayhew, or any two of them, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for ſaid county, at the houſe of Joſeph Haynes, in Salem, on Thurſday, the 11th day of April next, to ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtor ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an Act of the General Aſſembly, intituled, *An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors.* ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ON *the 3d day of March*, 1776, *ran away from the ſubſcriber, living in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, a German ſervant man, named Martin Leib, about* 20 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 4 *inches high, has brown hair; had on, when he went away, a half-worn felt hat, claret coloured coatee, with metal buttons, a light blue double breaſted jacket, new buckſkin breeches, a pair of blue ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes, ſoaled, with two ſorts of braſs buckles in them. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable coſts, from*

¶ ABRAHAM SCHLEIFFER.

TO BE SOLD,

The following deſcribed HOUSES and LANDS, late belonging to THOMAS PRYOR,

A LOT of LAND, on which are a brick dwelling-houſe and wooden kitchen, ſituate on Delaware or River-ſtreet, in the city of Burlington, under the houſe is a good cellar; the lot extends back to Pearl-ſtreet; at the front, on Pearl-ſtreet, is a convenient bake-houſe, for baking of loaf bread, &c. and a cellar under it, a chair-houſe adjoining; this bake-houſe may be readily altered into a convenient dwelling-houſe, and the oven uſed for the baking buſineſs, to accommodate which a part of the lot may be taken off, and, if the purchaſer chuſes, ſold ſeparate from the dwelling-houſe; both have the advantage of a large alley from ſtreet to ſtreet.

Alſo a Lot of Ground contiguous, fronting the oppoſite ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, and extending to the low water mark; with a commodious brick bake-houſe, 20 feet by 60, thereon; it has two new ovens, of the beſt conſtruction (each of which will draw about half a hundred of middling bread) and the privilege of a good pump at the door, with the neceſſary apparatus for carrying on the baking buſineſs, proper granaries, a conveniency for drying of bread, and a good lodging-room.—There is alſo a convenient wharff on the river, front of the bake-houſe (where boats may load and unload with eaſe) and tackles for hoiſting ſtuff, either from the wharff or a boat into the bake-houſe, and room for ſtowing of wood and faggots.—The whole is well calculated for any perſon inclining to carry on the baking buſineſs to advantage, or taking in of grain for exportation, or retailing of flour.

Alſo a Lot, containing about a quarter of an acre, commodious for a garden or graſs lot to the dwelling-houſe.

Alſo a Tract of Woodland, ſituate on Muſconetconk creek, in the townſhip of Roxbury and county of Morris, adjoining lands late the London Company's, containing about 418 acres, within two miles of Andover Forge.

The Moiety of a Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich and county of Suſſex, containing 200 acres, held in common with Samuel Pryor, adjoining lands of Philip Willard and the Deviſees of Thomas Lambert.

And one fourth part of a Tract of Land, containing about 100 acres, held in common with William Hewlings and Samuel Pryor, ſituate in the townſhip of Roxbury, in the county of Morris; bounded by lands of Frederick Sovern, John Budd, William Hewlings, and lands late John Baynton's. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to Samuel Noble, in Philadelphia; Samuel Allinſon, in Burlington; or, as to the three laſt, to Ebenezer Cowel, of Trenton, Surveyor, and may depend on a good title from the ſaid SAMUEL NOBLE, and SAMUEL ALLINSON, } Truſtees.

N. B. WILLIAM HEWLINGS and SAMUEL PRYOR conſent to ſell their ſhares alſo.

Philadelphia County, March 8, 1776.

To be SOLD by the Subſcribers, at public VENDUE, on Monday, the 25th inſtant, on the premiſes,

THE PLANTATION late belonging to LEONARD HENDRICKS, in Towamenſing townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, near Skippack creek, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing 130 acres of land, about one half thereof cleared, about 10 acres thereof meadow, the remainder exceeding well timbered; there are on ſaid place a good ſquare log houſe, with 3 rooms and a kitchen, and a cellar under the whole, a frame barn and log ſtabling, a well of conſtant water near ſaid houſe, a good bearing apple orchard, and other fruit trees. The title is indiſputable. The purchaſer may have reaſonable allowance for payments. Any perſon that may incline to view the place, may apply to Herman Hendricks, in Whitpain townſhip, or to George Reiff, near ſaid place. There will be ſold at the ſame time, two mares, a colt near 2 years old, cows, ſheep and ſwine, &c. and ſundry houſhold goods. The ſale to begin at ten o' clock in the forenoon; where due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by HERMAN HENDRICKS, and GEORGE REIFF, Executors. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 3d of this inſtant March, from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named *Andrew Rankin*, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, with blackiſh buſhy hair; had on, when he went away, a new wool hat, lined with red, an old light coloured cloth coat, with the button holes pretty much broke, an old cloth waiſtcoat, patched with cloth of ſeveral other colours, a ſhirt, the body made of tow, the ſleeves made of good hemp linen about an eight hundred, leather breeches about half worn, with buckles at the knees, blue ſtockings, lately footed with lighter coloured yarn than the legs, a pair of ſhoes, with ſtrings, lately half ſoaled. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL MARTIN.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Bethel townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 12th day of February laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Batterſly*, aged about 26 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, pock-pitted, black buſhy hair; had on, and took with him, a blue or mixed homeſpun cambiet coat and jacket, old leather breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, and ſmall felt hat: He had a paſs ſigned by me for four days to go to Mr. James M'Cauley's, in Salſbury townſhip, where he formerly lived; as he has or will endeavour to paſs for a freeman, and probably enliſt in the Continental Forces, it is hoped that any gentleman, in whoſe company he ſhall engage to ſerve, will pleaſe to take notice of the Reſolve of the Honourable Congreſs, which forbids taking ſervants in the American Forces; and any perſon who ſecures him in any goal in this province, or brings him home, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

March 4, 1776. § HENRY SNODDERLY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle county, the 2d of March inſtant, a Strawberry Roan MARE, 13 or 14 hands high, natural pacer, carries low, a ſhort ſwitch tail, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead; ſhe has been uſed to both riding and drawing, the hair is wore off a little on each ſide with the ſtirrups, and along her ſides and hips with the traces, the under ſide of her foretop has been cut off ſome time ago, may be obſerved by lifting up her foretop, and along the top of her mane trimmed and fetlocks; ſhe is 8 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the mare only Two Dollars, to be paid by

¶ ROBERT CLARK, near Middletown.

New-Brunſwick, February 27, 1776.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſtable of the late Alexander Roſs, Eſq; near New-Brunſwick, three well-matched bay COACH HORSES, about 8 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, two of them blooded, the other a ſtout round bodied horſe, and lame in his right fore foot by a cut above the hoof; one of the blooded horſes was at times ſomewhat lame in his right hip, had a ſhort dock, and only a piece of a ſhoe on one of his fore feet; the other two ſhod all round and one of them had a long dock; they were in good order. The above reward will be given to any perſon who takes up ſaid horſes, or FORTY SHILLINGS each, and THREE POUNDS for the thief, by

¶ SARAH ROSS.

The SUBSCRIBER has purchaſed that NOTED HORSE

WHYNOT,

Riſing nine years old,

From his Excellency GOVERNOR EDEN,

AND he will cover mares this ſeaſon, till the firſt of Auguſt, at his plantation in Glouceſter, Weſt New-Jerſey, at *Forty Shillings* the ſingle leap, *Three Pounds* the ſeaſon, caſh, or *Four Pounds* if credit ſix months, and *Two Shillings and Six-pence* to the groom.

WHYNOT is a beautiful bright bay, full 15 hands high, with a ſtar and ſnip, black legs, mane and tail, and is allowed by competent judges to be one of the handſomeſt horſes on the Continent: He was got by Fearnought, a ſon of Old Regulus, his ſire the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was got by Othello, his grandam by Spark, and his great grandam was the noted Oldfield Mare. He won the following prizes---in 1773, 50l. at Nottingham; in 1774, 50l. at Nottingham, 50l. at Baltimore, and 50l. Newtown Cheſter; he likewiſe won a purſe of 50l. in Virginia, when in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Lee. He covered 77 mares laſt ſeaſon, and they are nearly all with foal.---Good paſture will be provided at 2s. 6d. per week. Any Gentlemen making choice of Whynot, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by,

Their humble ſervant,

JAMES TALMAN.

Northern Liberties, March 5, 1776.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the Deſk of the Subſcriber, laſt Night, a Sum of Money, conſiſting of 17 Half Johannes's, between Seventy and Eighty Pounds, chiefly Maryland Money; alſo Nine Pounds Continental Money. Whoever will diſcover the Thief or Thieves concerned in the above Robbery, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, and the Money got, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM WOODROW.

Exeter townſhip, Berks county, March 2, 1776.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh indented ſervant boy, named Michael Gorman, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a large noſe, ſandy hair, grey eyes and ſome red in them, he is a great lover of any kind of ſtrong liquor, is an artful ſly fellow, and very active in a ſmith's ſhop, is about 18 *years of age; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, homeſpun ſhirt, a blue jacket with ſleeves, one blue under ditto, a pair of half-worn buckſkin breeches, new ſhoes, two ſorts of braſs buckles, half-worn milled ſtockings, one pair ditto blue, one croſs-barred ſilk handkerchief; has a ſcar under one of his eyes; before he ran off he made himſelf a key, which he could open any lock with, as he ſaid to others. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ 5 W. ABRAHAM LEVAN.

All perſons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

To be expoſed to SALE by public VENDUE (for ready money only) on the ſecond day of the Fourth-Month next, called April, to begin at 10 o' clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold, at the late dwelling-houſe of John Jones, *tanner, in Germantown, deceaſed,*

ALL his STOCK on hand, conſiſting of a large number of ſoal and upper leather, hides in the vats; likewiſe a conſiderable quantity of ſoal, upper, and bridle leather; kips and calf-ſkins, tanned and curried; Spaniſh oak, hemlock and black oak bark, and tanners and curriers tools. At the ſame time will be ſold a variety of houſhold goods and kitchen furniture, alſo horſes and cows, carts, ploughs and harrows, a ſled, and ſundry utenſils of huſbandry, alſo a two-wheel chaiſe, and a ſley with ſuitable gears; likewiſe wheat, barley, and rye in the ground. Attendance will be given at the time and place above-mentioned, by

ANN JONES, Adminiſtratrix.
WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All perſons who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted and paid. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 14th day of March inſtant, on the premiſes,

A LOT of GROUND, containing about two acres (bearing orchard) ſituate on the Old York Road, nearly adjoining the Crooked Billet Inn, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe and work-ſhop erected thereon.

Alſo to be ſold by public vendue, the 15th day of March inſt. on the premiſes, a tract of land, ſituate in Gwinned townſhip, on the North-wales road, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 52 acres, about 7 whereof watered meadow, 10 acres of woodland, and the remainder cleared, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe erected thereon.

The above deſcribed lands are to be ſold purſuant to the laſt will of Derick Tyſon, late deceaſed. Attendance will be given at 10 o'clock each day, by JOHN CLEAVER, JONATHAN TYSON, and DANIEL TYSON, Executors.

Eaſton, February 23, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at Eaſton, in Northampton county, on Tueſday, the 19th day of March next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Cheſtnuthill townſhip, in the ſaid county; bounded by lands of Philip Serfaſs and Jacob Weis, and containing 150 acres; late the eſtate of John Kaſler; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to *James Bickham*, by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to make payment, before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued.

GEORGE BICKHAM

Has yet remaining on hand, a large and general aſſortment of European, Eaſt and Weſt-India goods which he is determined to ſell off on the very loweſt terms for caſh only; he takes this method of returning thanks to his kind cuſtomers for their favours, and requeſts a further continuance of the ſame, which he will always make it his ſtudy to merit. Said *George Bickham* requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him to make payment, before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe they may expect -------. He has the indentures of an Engliſh ſervant lad to diſpoſe of, about 15 years of age, has upwards of 6 years to ſerve; he is ſold for want of employ. ¶ 7 ſ 6.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Kennet, Cheſter county, containing upwards of 300 acres of land, with a good dwelling-houſe, ſufficient for ſeveral families, kitchen, and waſh-houſe, with a pump under the ſame; likewiſe very convenient for a ſtore (as it has been occupied in that ſort theſe ſeveral years paſt) being on the roads leading from Cheſter to Nottingham, and from Wilmington to Lancaſter, in a very public part of the country; barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. in good order; the land is good, with a large quantity of meadow. For terms, apply to SAMUEL MENDENHALL, in Concord, or JESU HARLAN, near Downing's tavern. ¶

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